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laws or to punishment. The contrast which students will recall is made in the classical Greek writers, especially in the orators, between word and deed, λόγος and ἔργον, is here the foundation of a legal argument in favor of the Rhodians who were practically on trial before the Roman senate. The contrast is suggestive of Holland's¹ definition of law, which is, in part, "a general rule of external human action."

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"IUGIS AVULSA," *AEN.* ii. 631

The tree, Virgil says, has been cut by the farmers' axes. It totters, its leaves quiver, its top bows:

vulneribus donec paulatim evicta supremum
congemuit traxitque iugis avulsa ruinam.

As far as I know, editors from Servius down are unanimous in taking *iugis* to mean the mountain ridge. Several, however, feel a difficulty. Knapp says: "Strictly, the tree is severed from its stump and roots, but since these bound it to the *montes* and the *iuga*, the poet may fairly speak of the tree as severed from the heights."

Henry, Conington, and Papillon and Haigh all recall Ovid M8, 775-77:

. . . . labefactaque tandem
ictibus innumeris, adductaque *funibus* arbor
corrui, et multam prosertavit pondere silvam.

They suggest that Virgil's tree was torn away (with ropes) from its base, but they obtain this interpretation by supplying the word for "base" or "stump"; all understand *iugis* as referring to the mountain heights. Conington explains this view at some length: "Henry . . . seems also right in connecting *iugis* with *traxit ruinam* and understanding *avulsa* of tearing away the tree from the stump with ropes, like the description in Ovid M8, 776. *Traxit ruinam iugis* will then mean that the tree fell heavily, and lay at length along the mountain, not, as has been supposed, that part of the mountain gave way with the tree."

It chanced that I have lately had in a Virgil class a young man from the Michigan lumber country. To him there was no mystery about the word *iugis*. That part of the description appealed to him at once as evidence that Virgil was a genuine countryman, and knew how trees were felled. He reminds us that cuts are made into opposite sides of the bole until the tree is torn from what remains uncut. This leaves a wedge-shaped projection, more or less splintered into jagged *cacumina*. "We always call that the 'ridge,'" said the student-lumberman.

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¹ *Jurisprudence*, p. 39 (9th ed.).